



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:
THURSDAY, JULY 14th, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE BANK.

Martin Van Buren, for President.
Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President.
Richard D. Spaight, for Governor.
The Election of Governor takes place on the second Thursday in August. The Election for President and Vice President on the second Thursday of November next.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.
GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe,
WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson,
WILLIAM P. FERRAND, of Onslow,
JOHN HILL, of Stokes,
NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren,
ABRAM VENABLE, of Granville,
WM. B. LOCKHART, of Northampton,
LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe,
OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover,
ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood,
JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln,
JOSEPH O. WATSON, of Johnston,
JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford,
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan,
HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans county.

We copy the following article from the Norfolk Beacon, as the most appropriate we have seen for the melancholy occasion:

JAMES MADISON
Is gathered to his fathers. His death was in sweet unison with his life. There was no sudden shutting out of light—no harsh shock even in his last agony. Day after day witnessed his gradual decline, and he could mark the last sands as they lingered in the glass. The world has no longer before it one of the purest models of humanity that a kind Providence has vouchsafed to our race. Let it be our care that the memory of his generous example be not lost in the recollections of mankind.

Like most of the prominent statesmen of Virginia, he came early into public life. As a member of the House of Delegates, and of the Council, his character began to develop itself, and he was soon elected by the legislature a delegate to the old continental Congress. He saw the defects of the articles of confederation, and on the return of peace, ardently strove to effect their amendment. The present federal constitution was the successful result of his efforts. Not satisfied with the honorable part which he bore in the convention that formed the constitution, he resolved to attend the convention called for its ratification in this commonwealth, and in that illustrious body he vindicated that instrument from the arguments and denunciations of ablest opponents. The almost sovereign eloquence of Henry and the manly logic of Mason, yielded to the calm philosophy of Madison. When the constitution was ratified, he became a member of the House of Representatives, and remained during the whole of Washington's administration and until the year 1798, when he left the House Representatives for a seat in the House of Delegates of Virginia. His course during the session of that memorable year is fresh in the recollection of the political reader. 'Madison's Report' is as well known in Virginia as the constitution which it was its purpose to illustrate. In 1801 he accepted the office of Secretary of State from his personal and political friend Mr. Jefferson, and in the performance of its duties gave to the world some of the finest compositions in the annals of diplomacy. He succeeded Mr. Jefferson in 1809, and took the helm in the most eventful period of our history. In 1817 he retired from his high office, and sought that repose to which his long services so richly entitled him. No man loved the pleasures of domestic life more ardently than Mr. Madison, and he was now about to enjoy them for a long period without interruption.

It was a treat of no ordinary kind to see the venerable patriot in the midst of his rural occupations. Philosophy was his handmaid, and hospitality his guest. Nor ought we to overlook her—one of the most accomplished women of her age—who was the pride of his youth, the loved companion of mid-life, the comfort of his age—and now a mourner at his tomb. Her presence cheered and her happy conversational powers constituted the delight of the social circle. Whoever has seen her at the side of the philosopher in their own dwelling, will know too well what sympathy is due to the widow of Madison.

We must pass on hastily. Mr. Madison remained in retirement (with the exception of his occasional visits to Monticello to see his old friend, Mr. Jefferson, and attend to his duties as visitor and rector of the University, and on one occasion to an internal improvement convention) until the session of the Virginia Convention of 1820 when he was elected to his duties as a member through a laborious session of three months and a half. Since that period, we believe, he has rarely left his farm, enjoying for the most part, good health, but unable to take much exercise in a hilly country. For some weeks past, it was known that he was declining, and his death did not come upon us unexpectedly. And when it came, all felt that the purest and wisest statesman of America had gone from us to return no more.

We should have stated that Mr. Madison was born on the 5th of March, 1751, and was consequently more than 86 years old at the period of his death. His mother, we believe, was long the inmate of his dwelling, died but a few years since.

GEN. DUDLEY AN AMALGAMATIONIST.
This gentleman, in an address to his constituents, dated Dec. 1, 1830, vindicated his vote in Congress against the measure for the removal of the Indians, on one ground, which we think a very dangerous one to the slave-holding States. It is this—we quote from the Circular itself:
"By leaving the Indians undisturbed, if that were possible, and allowing the white people to settle around and among them, intermarry, &c. in a few years the Indian character, if the breed remained, would become extinct."

This, we say, is a dangerous policy for the South, for it is the very doctrine of the abolitionists. It is the very principle upon which they have been always bitterly opposed to the removal of the Indians, and to the colonization of free negroes and mulattoes. They say, as Gen. Dudley in his address says, that it would be injurious to remove the Indians and free negroes, and that they should be suffered to remain, and to amalgamate by intermarriages with the whites. If such a precedent should be established by our Government, as the amalgamation of the whites and Indians, then the abolitionists have got the South completely fixed by it; and not only the abolitionists north of the Potomac, but there are plenty of fanatics in the South, who, taking advantage of the spirit thus got up in favor of amalgamation, will go for extending it between the Whites and Free Negroes. Rely upon it, this doctrine of amalgamation, at this time, is the very essence of abolition. Gen. Dudley is not yet a Statesman. He wants foresight to see ahead, the effect and development of great principles, and so do those editors who approve and justify this policy, for the sake of sustaining General Dudley. Once overcome the prejudice of the Whites against amalgamation with the Indians, and we will imperceptibly become reconciled to it with the mulattoes and free negroes. Besides, only mark what strength such a spirit would gain, from appeals, which the amalgamationists would not fail to make to our cupidity. They would say—"it is the cheapest plan to get rid of the Indians and Free Negroes; it would save the expenses of removing them." Thus we would have the pure Anglo-American race melted down into a miserable mongrel race of Mesquitos, Quarterons and Quadroons, as in Mexico and South America.

Again, in what contempt, or rather low estimation Gen. Dudley must hold our Western Farmers and Southern Planters, that he prefers the interests of the Indians to their interests, would rather see their daughters married to Indians, than that these treacherous savages should be removed to a fresh country beyond the Mississippi, where there is plenty of game. All experience has shown that they will not live in peace with the white men. The removal of the Indians was a favorite policy with Gen. Jackson, and also with every other President since the year 1816; so that Gen. Dudley's vote was against the interest of the South; against experience; against the policy of our Government; and completely in unison with the views of the abolitionists, and miserably short-sighted. Why Van Buren is much more of a Southern man, in his principles opinions and votes, than Gen. Dudley. He is "one of us," while Gen. Dudley is not "one of us" in opinions and votes.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—A correspondent in Duplin County gives the most cheering intelligence in regard to the progress of truth in that quarter. He says, "We have never seen people more enthusiastic in the cause than they are in this county. We have frequent meetings of one or the other party. At a casual meeting here yesterday, we had, on taking the vote, 25 or 26 for Spaight; the same number for Van Buren, and one each for Dudley and White. Since Mr. Van Buren's Letter to the Jackson Committee, and his casting vote in the Senate, the tide has turned, or rather increased very rapidly. White will not obtain by 200, as many votes as he would have done six months ago. This is truly gratifying to the friends of Democracy."

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We are glad to learn that the question of Mr. Mangum's successor, who is to be elected by the next General Assembly, is exciting no small interest among the People. In the Western Counties, where Mangum is decidedly odious, candidates are called upon for an avowal of their opinions. In some counties even the *Whites* are found to declare against him. How ungrateful! after being nominated, too, as their Vice President! Several distinguished Republicans have been recommended by our correspondents, as worthy of the high trust, and whose names, at a proper time, shall be given to the public. Let our friends see that none are sent to the Legislature, who approved of Mangum's opposition to Gen. Jackson's Administration, which, when elected, he pledged to support. He who can justify a Senator in turning Traitor to his party, and in refusing to obey the Instructions of the Legislature, will be ready, not only to betray, but to refuse obedience to the express wishes of his constituents. What can be expected of one, for example, who denounced Gov. Tyler for resigning, because he could not obey the Instructions of his constituents? Let the People, then, beware that they are not cheated out of their choice in the next election of Senator.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS.—Bicknell's Philadelphia Detector, of June 28, states, that "a large number of Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes, purporting to be on the branch of the United States Bank at Nashville, have recently been put in circulation in this City. They are mostly made payable to the order of different persons, and are endorsed A. Van Wyck. Those which we have seen are coarsely executed."

THE "CAUTION" AND A REWARD.
The editor of the Fayetteville Observer, having issued his "Caution" to the public, to beware of "a false report" which he says the vile "Van Buren leaders" have circulated, "that Judge White has withdrawn from the canvass"—we are induced to offer a reward of Five Cents, for the apprehension of the circulators of so vile a calumny. It may be thought by some as a useless "caution" on the part of our neighbors, as well as an unnecessary waste of money on our part, as it will be remembered that Mr. Bell and his little caucus-junto, when they nominated Judge White, exacted from him a pledge not to "withdraw" without their consent. Again, the Judge is just as likely to get as many votes if withdrawn, as by remaining in nomination, as no one votes for him under any expectation of his being elected, or even of defeating the election of Mr. Van Buren, but merely to keep together their party, and to further the views of a few political aspirants.

FALSE ARITHMETIC.—The Fayetteville Observer, in order to make out a false charge against Mr. Van Buren, says, "There are 13 free and 13 slave-holding States, and the equal balance is thus preserved in the Senate." Now if the Editor will count his fingers, beginning with Maine, and ending with Michigan, he will find there are 14 "free" and 12 "slave-holding" States. And if it will aid his exertions against the cause of abolitionism he will find, by being more accurate in his arithmetic, that of the 294 electoral votes, the free States will give 171, and the slave-states but 123. How very rational, then, for the South to talk of electing "a Southern Candidate."

THE OPPOSITION AND THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.—Pending the Indian Appropriation bill before the House of Representatives, there happened to be in the Gallery of the House, three gentlemen from the Western Counties in this State; two of whom were opposition men. They there witnessed the course of the opposition and heard the speeches of Messrs. Adams, Wise and others, and after leaving the gallery, were heard to say—"If that was the course of the opposition, they wished to have nothing more to do with them, but should return home and vote for Newland." If the honest citizens of the country, after hearing the stump-speeches of their candidates before the people, could by some means be transported to the Gallery of Congress, or even to the lobby of the State House, and there witness the fantastic airs in which these gentlemen sometimes indulge, to the delay and prejudice of the public business—doubtless, many would be induced to exclaim, with the two citizens from the West—"If this be the course of the opposition, we are done with them." It is reported that the vote of the Hon. Lewis Williams, in opposition to the appropriation for carrying into effect the Cherokee Treaty, and his vote against the admission of Arkansas as a State into the Union, are likely to excite against him the just indignation of his constituents. Let the people, at the polls, remember the course of Gen. Dudley, against the Indian appropriations, and then ask themselves if they can vote for such a man?

GEN. DUDLEY AND THE INDIANS.—In the Wilmington Advertiser is to be found a long, labored, and disingenuous article, in defence of Gen. Dudley's vote in opposition to the Five Million appropriation for the removal of the Indians. As to what is said in reference to the "Editor present" of this paper, we disregard the insinuation as much as we feel about the imputation which is thrown out against us. If we have ceased to feel our former respect for Gen. Dudley's political character, it is not from our change of "place," but his change of position that has made us oppose, when we would gladly have supported his pretensions. We shall be found under our former standard, with The People and Democracy for our motto, and are not to be led from our course in pursuit of one who has deserted his banner.

Gen. Dudley, as the article informs us, objected to the appropriation because the "project" was novel—attended with numerous and unnecessary expenses—that the purchase of the lands was for the benefit of a few States—and because it did not provide for the removal of the Indians within our own borders. In addition to these cogent reasons, Gen. Dudley had little confidence in the Head of the War Department, and less in the Chief of the Indian Bureau—who had been unaccountably retained in office, though charged, by the Jackson party, as being unworthy of the trust of even a less sum than five millions. Such are the grounds taken in the editorial in justification of the vote, which we think will be completely removed by a recurrence to a few plain matters of fact, in connection with our Indian relations.

So far from the project for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi being a novel one, it will be found as contemplated and expressly provided for by Treaty stipulations with the Cherokees, as early as 1817—if not the necessary consequence of our purchase system, which has existed since the foundation of the government—as well as by the Treaty of 1819, concluded by Mr. Calhoun, at Washington, and which was supposed at the time to cover all the land "within our own borders." It shows but a slight acquaintance with our Indian relations, to talk of their removal being "novel," at so late a period as 1830. The expense, of course, would be great, but not as a feather in the balance, when contrasted with the importance of the object, and the direct advantage to the States concerned. It is objected that the Bill did not "contemplate the removal of the Indians within our own borders"—but was to operate to the benefit of a few other States. To say nothing of the selfishness of this objection, even if true, as the States interested were neighboring States, in whose prosperity and ex-

emption from Indian depredations we were greatly concerned—the fact is, that the appropriations contemplated the ultimate removal of ALL the Indians; and the recent conclusion of a Treaty by a Commissioner employed under this very law, for the extinguishment of titles to the lands within our limits, is conclusive against this unfounded objection. Gen. Dudley, it seems, had but little confidence in the Head of the War Department, and less in that of the Chief of the Indian Bureau, so unaccountably retained in office by the Jackson party. The futility of the objection will strike every man, who reflects that the negotiation for the removal of the Indians was to be conducted, not by the Head of the War Department, but by Commissioners appointed by The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. But the most illiberal and unjust insinuation, is that in regard to the Chief of the Indian Bureau, and that too by one who then professed to be a warm Jackson man. If Gen. Dudley had inquired of his friend Mr. Calhoun, he likely could have told him by whose advice Col. McKenny, the Chief of the Indian Bureau, had been retained, as the fact will not be disputed that the country is indebted to him for the introduction of this political *protege* of his, into office. Is it to be pretended, much less gravely charged, that The President is not to be entrusted with the execution of an appropriation, because there may happen to be an unworthy Clerk in one of the Departments? The insinuation is as ridiculous as it is irreputable against the character and integrity of The President, which the most hardy of his enemies have not ventured to question. If Col. McKenny remained too long in office, it certainly was not agreeable to the wishes of the present "Jackson party," however it may have been with some of those who are now found amongst Gen. Dudley's warmest supporters.

But we are told, the recent Indian depredations are to be traced to the favorite wish of Gen. Jackson for their removal, and to his miserable blunders in carrying it into execution. We have lately heard it reported as being said by the venerable Nathaniel Bacon, that he hoped to live to see two things accomplished by President Jackson; the one was his putting down the United States Bank, and the other, the Removal of the Indians; both of which, we trust, the venerable patriot will live to see, and long survive their beneficial results. If the recent Indian hostilities are to be ascribed to the policy of their removal, will the gentleman tell us what led to their hostilities during the late war. This novel project had not then begun, and the Indians lived in the very bosom of the States—yet were the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife then stained with the blood of "our bleeding frontier." But no—Gen. Dudley desires to retain these Indian Vipers within the bosom of our settlements, that they may become extinct, by intermarrying with the whites, and thus become "one of us."

We understand that Mr. J. D. B. Hooper, late Teacher in the Episcopal School at Raleigh, has been appointed by the Executive Committee, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina.

GEN. DUDLEY AGAINST THE PEOPLE.
It is to be remembered that the friends of this gentleman have charged Governor Spaight with usurping the rights of the freemen of the 12th Congressional District, because he did not, contrary to the practice of his predecessors, have a called election in the case of Mr. Graham. Now let us look into the records, and see who has really been guilty of usurping the privileges of the people. In the Session of 1811, Edward B. Dudley was a member of the House of Commons from the county of Onslow. On the Bill changing the mode of appointing Electors to vote for President of the United States, from that District to the General Assembly, Gen. Dudley voted in the affirmative. When it was moved to amend the bill by the following clause—"That this act shall continue in force until the first day of January, 1813, and no longer," Gen. Dudley voted with the *noys*. Here is actual usurpation for you. What say ye, White men, to this?

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.—The experiment of the application of anthracite (mineral coal) to steam navigation, was tested on the 23d June, in the steam boat Novelty, Capt. Seymour, in a trip from New York to Albany. This contrivance secures to the passengers entire immunity from any danger from the apparatus; the saving in expenditure will be great, and of this fuel a sufficient quantity can be taken, to cross the Atlantic without inconvenience. (Dr. Nutt, of Union College, is the inventor.)

The President has stricken from the rolls of the Navy, young Sherburn, the midshipman who killed Daniel Key, in a duel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The account of the celebration of the 4th at Lincolnton, is unavoidably deferred till our next. Several other articles are also postponed, all of which shall be attended to as soon as possible.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HENRY.
Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this State.

"WASHINGTON CITY, June, 1836."
"It will no doubt be gratifying to you, to learn that Louis D. HENRY, Esq. of Fayetteville, has been nominated by the President of the United States, to the Senate, as commissioner under the treaty lately concluded with the Spanish Government. It is the more honorable to the State, and to Mr. Henry also, that the nomination has been made without the slightest wish or intimation having been expressed by him to receive the appointment, and entirely without any knowledge of such intention, on his part."

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan was to meet on the 11th inst. by Proclamation from Governor Mason. The Constitution authorizes the Governor to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and the public interest, he says, requires the deliberation and action of the immediate Representatives of the People.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:
LEWIS CASS, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, not to be commissioned until notice has been received here that the Government of France has appointed a minister to the United States, who is about to set out for Washington.

WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSLAER, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to France.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, to be Judge the United States for the District of Connecticut.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, to be Auditor, of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

JOSEPH BALESTIER, to be Consul of the United States for island of Singapore, in the Malay Peninsula.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents.

CAREY A. HARRIS to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ROSS WILKINS, of Michigan, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Michigan.

DANIEL GODWIN, of Michigan, to be Attorney of the United States for said District.

CORDEAN TEN EYCK, of Michigan, to be Marshal of the United States for said District.

The Commissions of the three last named officers issue, when the State of Michigan shall be admitted into the Union according to the provisions of the act to establish the northern boundary between the State of Ohio and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions.

THOMAS K. KENAN, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Georgia.

SAMUEL D. KING, to be principal clerk on the public lands, under the act for re-organizing the General Land Office.

MEAD FIRZICHO, to be principal clerk of private land claims under said act.

HUBSON M. GARLAND, to be Recorder of the General Land Office under said act.

WYLES SULLIVAN, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office under said act.

Pensacola, July 2, 1836.

The company of volunteers called into service from this county, for the Seminole campaign, are still encamped at Camp Le Baron, near the city. They are anxiously waiting for orders to march. Orders may probably be received to-day. The following officers have been elected—Captain, Carey Jernigan; 1st Lieutenant, Tippins; 2d Lieut. Segurs; 3d Lieut. Shepherd.—Gazette.

James Madison, was born 17th March, 1750, and was consequently over 86 years of age. Had he lived six days longer, the remarkable circumstance would have been presented of all the ex-Presidents dying on our great National Anniversary, except Washington. Mr. Adams is now the only ex-President living, the others died as follows:

NAME	DIED	AGE
George Washington,	10th Dec. 1799	68.
John Adams,	4th July. 1826	91.
Thomas Jefferson,	4th July, 1826	84.
James Monroe,	4th July, 1831	73.
James Madison,	28th June, 1836	86.

PUMPKIN BREAD.—Take the rind from the pumpkin, cut it into slices and boil it; when it is soft enough, strain it in a colander, and mash it up fine; in this state it may be used for pies or mixed with flour for puddings, cakes &c. For bread it may be made up with wheat flour in the proportion of one third to one half. The sponge must be first set in the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumpkin worked in as it begins to rise. The rule is to use as much pumpkin as will bring the dough to a proper degree of stiffness without water. The pumpkin must not be so hot as to scald the yeast. It requires more baking than wheat bread. This bread is very pleasant and very wholesome.

An old clergyman, troubled with the gout, was conversing with a neighbor who had the rheumatism, on the comparative painfulness and severity of those two affections. "Ah, Dr. say what you will, the rheumatism must be the punishment for original sin." "Don't say so!" quoth the clergyman, for then surely the gout must be for actual transgression.

CUNNINGHAM'S PAMPHLETS.—From a friend in North Carolina we have a letter desiring us to procure some eight or ten of Cunningham's pamphlets. He says: "I feel anxious to see in what light he holds the deserters."

Our correspondent will not be surprised to learn that the honorable John Bell, or some of his confederates, took the hint we gave in the Globe, when publishing Cunningham's prospectus. The author has been bought off, or his publication bought up. They have done justice to Cunningham privately, lest he should do justice to them publicly.—Globe.

August, Geo July 8.

CREEK WAR.—From all accounts received since our last from Columbus, we are led to hope that the Creek War is at an end. Jim Henry, the only remaining Chief of notoriety, has, beyond doubt, been taken, and is now said to be confined at Fort Mitchell. A letter published in the Federal Union, received last evening, from an officer at Fort Mitchell, dated 2d inst. states that the Chiefs and murderers, that can be recognized, will be hung, and the balance sent to the West as soon as possible.—Constitutionalist.

The Mormons are moving from their present head quarters in Kirklund county, Ohio, to attempt to obtain a possession once more of their old "Land of promise" in Jackson county, Missouri. From 1500 to 2000 of them armed with muskets and headed by Joe Smith their prophet, are making their way Zionward, into upper Missouri. The Missourians are preparing to meet them and drive them back.

Sick Headache.—A teaspoonful of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half a tumbler of water, will, in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused by a superabundance of acid on the stomach: so says the Newburyport Herald.

New Orleans, June 29.

TEXAS.—We have received some additional information from Texas by the schr. Urchin, Captain Bridges, which arrived yesterday from Galveston Bay.

By her we are informed that a letter was received at Velasco, Texas, on the 22d inst. direct from the Texian Commissioners at Matamoras. The substance of the letter was, that they the Commissioners, who it is known were there sent by the Texian Government to treat for the exchange of prisoners, had been arrested by the Mexican authorities, and thrown into prison. Further, that all overtures, or propositions made on the part of the Texans were rejected—that a liberation of the prisoners at Matamoras was positively refused, and in fine, that nothing like treating with them on the basis of Texian independence, would be listened to by the Mexicans. The Mexican spirit must be on the rise since the affair of San Jacinto—and we do hope for the honor at least of their Spanish ancestry, that they will not run quite so fast the next time.

By this arrival we learn also that 4000 Mexican troops were at Matamoras—4000 at the Nueces, and 6000 at Saltillo—all, we presume, burning with a desire to meet once more the Texian rifle and spear.

They will doubtless be soon gratified, for it appears, that orders were issued by the Cabinet of Texas to the army, to proceed forthwith towards the Rio Grande, and meet their invaders, when the cry of "Alamo!" though it may come from only a handful of gallant spirits, will strike terror to the hearts of pusillanimous thousands.

When the Urchin sailed, Santa Anna and suite were still in confinement at Columbia, about 40 miles from Velasco, on the Brasos River. The Cabinet of Texas, we hope, has got to be an "uni" on the subject of detaining their Royal Prisoner.

MILITARY.—The Colonel of a regiment of militia was informed lately that one of his men had run his sword through his body. On inquiring he found that he had sold his sword to buy liquor.—Louisville Gaz.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. in this county, by CHARLES HENRY, esq. Mr. Charles Henry Jr. to Miss Amy Ann Myatt, all of this county.

In the Methodist Church, in this City, on Wednesday evening, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, Mr. Thomas Jenkins to Miss Celina Bailey.

At Vanceville, N. C. on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, Col. William Len, to Miss Elizabeth Graves, daughter of Capt. Wm. Graves.

On the 29th ult. Dr. Thomas Torian; of Halifax, Va. to Miss Agness G. Bethell, daughter of the late Gen. William Bethell, of Rockingham.

In Person county, on the 9th day of June, Mr. John M. Norfleet, to Miss Susan M. Verrell.

Also, on the 16th day of June, Mr. Eli A. Jones, of Caswell to Miss Ann L. Vanhook, of Person County.

DIED.

At Kinston, Lenoir county, John Gatlin, E. q. in the 70th year of his age.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Tuesday last, after a brief illness, Mr. Robert C. McMaster, Merchant, a native of Montgomery county.

NEW GROCERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the House next Door to

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

on Market-Street, where he intends to keep an assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN R. WHITAKER.

N. B. Country produce will be sold on Commission.

July 14: 89—4t.

FARMER'S VIEW

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is anxious to move to the West, and offers for sale his Tract of Land whereon he now resides, lying on Deep River, in Chatham County, twelve miles above Haywood, one and a half below Evans Ridge, four and a half below Smith's Mill, and twelve miles from Smith's Mill, containing twelve hundred and sixty-eight acres, more than one half lay on the Deep of the River, Six Hundred acres of which are cleared, and may be called first and second low grounds. There is a great deal of very good Land to clear, a good site for a Cotton Factory, and a Merchant Mill on the River. One half of this site is owned by Peter Evans, esq. This Tract is less subject to be injured by high water than any tract on the River. It is very valuable for this section of country, and very productive for Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. &c. It is sufficient to say Twenty-five or thirty hands can be worked to very great advantage, and the farm made richer every year. The plantation is in good repair, well watered, the situation high and healthy; on it is a large Frame Dwelling House, four rooms below and three above, with six fire places, and a large framed Barn, fifty-two feet by twenty-four; it is a large Wheal Thrasher and a Cotton Gin, a Cotton Screw, and necessary out-houses. For the information of persons in the lower part of the State, I refer them to Peter Evans, esq. of Edgecombe; he owns the land immediately above me, on the opposite side of the River. I offer to sell part or all, so as to suit the purchaser. I advise those who wish to get a Bargain and a good Farm to apply and shortly. The subscriber can be found on the plantation at any time.

THOMAS FARISH.

July, 1836. 89—4t.

A BALL.

WILL be furnished at SHOCCO SPRINGS on Tuesday evening, the 19th of July instant. Good music provided on the occasion.

ANN JOHNSON.

July 8, 1836. 89 1-t.

Star, Standard, Raleigh Advocate, Oxford Examiner, Washington Whig, Fayetteville Observer, Doydon Expressor, Danville Gazette, and Petersburg Intelligencer will publish the above until the day.

To Journeymen Coachmakers.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in want of Workmen at the above Business. To such as are good workmen, constant employment and good wages will be given.

THOS. COBES.

Raleigh, July 14, 1836. 89-3t.

The Charlotte Journal will give this three insertions and forward their account. B. Q.